

ving in your profits—leaving me to manage this flesh as I could. In process of time, the Old Lady grew weary of making money by the slow process of trade with her daughter, & she determined to get it in a more summary way—by virtue of her authority. Accordingly she issued her orders that we should all be taxed. This was a direct approach to the seat of your sensibilities, and of course you became desperate. You called upon us all to unite with you in resistance to her exactions. But other sisters responded promptly to the call; but what was I to do? I was very young, and very weak. Father O'Leary had with difficulty saved my life from the Spanish sword. My mother had for a long time, as I have intimated, kept me poor, by confining me to the silk business, instead of letting me choose my own occupation. I was surrounded by Indian tribes, numerous and warlike. Your importations of "flesh and blood" had by this time increased upon me to rather an alarming extent—and of course I was in no situation to throw off parental authority and meet the inevitable consequences of my actions. I was just beginning to feel my health & strength. My affairs were entrusted to the supervision of James Walker, a most amiable, excellent, prudent man, who left me no ground for complaint. As for the tax, it did not hurt me; for the plain reason that I had little or nothing to be taxed. As for tea, not one in a hundred of my children ever used it; and most of them, I believe, had never seen it. To expose you to these circumstances, was, it seemed to me, to sacrifice everything and to gain nothing. And yet to stand by and see you flogged into submission, to unrighteous exactions, was abhorrent to every principle of my nature. I did what you never do—I sacrificed interest to principle and joined you—I lay I joined you; you were the only one in the family who had come to blows with our mother. The rest of us were foolishly hoping for a compromise; but you took the better course. Convinced of the justice of your cause, you resisted oppression at its first approach; and you did well, as the event clearly proved. In cases of doubtful right, compromises are excellent things; but where there is flagrant injustice, cruelty and extortion on the one hand, and clear right on the other, a compromise is no better than a reward to iniquity for its daring, and a promise to double the premium at short payment, when it becomes doubly villainous. He is a fool, or a suicide, or both, who tries to appease the bloodhound by giving him a lap of his blood; and a man bent of every mean sense, is not a bloodhound with human equity. You did right, therefore, sister Mass, in resisting oppression in *Lincoln*, tho' it seemed a desperate adventure at the time. My support of you, ruined me for a time. We conquered, and having severed the connection with our unnatural parent, we were now all, by common consent, at liberty to manage our own affairs as we saw fit. Not one of the sisters dreamed that she had any right to interfere with the domestic concerns of another. Withal, these were days of decency and courtesy, which protected each from the intrusions of another. That such was the general understanding at that time, was proved by the question, by the fact, that when the social compact was formed, two of the sisters refused for a time to unite in it; and during this time they were considered by all as entirely independent of the rest. This was "the Government of the People," as we learn from high judicial authority, which three millions could not enforce upon four hundred and sixty thousand, and which eleven millions could not enforce upon two? I beg you to remember these things for future uses. Absolved from maternal authority, we agreed to band together for the common defence and general welfare. To this end we drew up articles of confederation, in which we confided to deputies chosen by us all, the management of our foreign relations, and such other matters as interested us; while we reserved to ourselves individually the entire management of our local concerns. It was in settling these articles that you and I divided for the first time; and as we have never agreed since, I beg leave to submit to the judgment of the world the points of difference between us, with the counsel of the friends of each party. You were for clothing the Deputies with powers to force us to a perpetual union, and to revise, if not to direct, all our household movements. You supposed there would be a perpetual tendency in the sisterhood to fly from each other, and you would have made the Deputies "whippers in" to us. Indeed, I think I would have been a very good whipper in, if I could have adopted the Old Lady's system of government which we had just thrown off. Nor have I a scruple of blame to attach to you on this account. They were strange views, to be sure, under the circumstances, and in point of consistency, in perfect keeping with your views ever since; but then they were sincere, and therefore they received from me the liberal indulgence—an indulgence which I would gladly have repeated, had you afforded me an opportunity like favorable, within the last fifty years.

On the other hand, I believe that the ties of friendship, kindred, and common interest would keep us together in love and harmony, without the aid of a driver's thong—our children intermingling, and our husbands, I could conceive how we were ever to fall out. Nor could I see, nor can I yet see, the propriety of keeping any sister in the family, who might wish to leave it. My dread was of the Deputies. Power I knew to be self-sustaining and self-increasing. All history had proved this. My plan, therefore, was to clothe the Deputies with just powers to enforce change, but not to enforce it, and no more. My plan prevailed; and one would suppose—or rather, one would have supposed, that you possessed modesty enough to await the decisions of experience, upon the questions of difference between you, and a large majority of the family. Not you, however. That your rights were to be maintained, I could not see; but I saw that you were determined to fit your rejected suit to the Deputies, and then abusing them most unmercifully, for wearing it—or to speak with a figure— you have ever been laboring to increase the powers of the Deputies, by construction; and by your complaining, most bitterly, of the abuse of power, you have been increasing the administration, about which there is a sanctity, which none of us dare invade, and you have quarreled with every other save one; and that one every body else quarreled with. It was but recently your son John cried out, "we have been under slave domination for forty years, and yet you are ripe for raising that power as ever you were. And here lies the secret of your desperate abolition efforts. That you have not half the sympathy for the slave that I have, I will prove to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind. I could exercise your zeal in behalf of freedom, if you were not so busy in concealing its true objects. But so palpably does selfishness—a yearning for the leaves and fishes, evince itself, in all your mock philanthropy, that to credit you for the virtue which you feign, would be to discredit myself for common sense. But let me not anticipate.

The confederation established, we all got along pretty well. Your children came in great numbers to my domain, and I received them kindly. I did not like their ways in all respects—they were too forward, too tricky, and too covetous; but was there hereditary faults, that I knew would soon wear away in this latitude, and as they possessed some redeeming virtues, I gave them no ground for complaint. They tarried with me, married into my family, and raised a numerous progeny, who now carry in their veins the blood of us both. Let me impress this fact upon your memory, as it has an important connection with what I have to say to you.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, April 2, 1847.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, New-York, are the authorized agents for this paper, in this city.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR—FEDERAL SLANDERS.

There is one thing in the Federal party which really, as an American citizen, gives us a great deal of mortification. It is the disposition which we find amongst the leaders of that party to slander and misrepresent the President of the United States, simply and solely because he is a Democrat, even although those slanders and misrepresentations may have the effect of lowering the character of the whole republic in the estimation of the civilized world. Yes, we conscientiously believe that there are men in that party who, if by so doing they would injure Mr. Polk, would not hesitate to degrade the American name in the eyes of all Christendom. And why do we say this? Because we hear them day by day in their public speeches, through the press, and in the private circle, denouncing the present war as an unjust and unholy one, and consequently one in which an honest and a just nation would not engage. And why do they do this? Is it because they believe what they say? No. It is because a Democratic administration is conducting the war, and they, the Federalists, desire only to injure that administration, entirely reckless of the means they adopt. We believe, however, that a large majority of the people of this country well understand the motives which influence these men in the unpatriotic course which they are pursuing. The most recent of these miserable slanders which has met our ears is that which charges the administration with placing Gen. Taylor in his present position, with, as it is alleged, inadequate means to defend himself against the attacks of Santa Anna, and this for the purpose of ruining him—destroying the reputation which he has already earned. Now, in the first place, the event has shown that Gen. Taylor has been able to stand his ground; but in the second place, the administration had, in reality, nothing to do with his being at Saltillo, or rather Agua Nueva, with such a small number of troops. Gen. Scott is the commander-in-chief, and he it is who has the disposition of the troops in the field. Had any mishap come upon Gen. Taylor, the blame would have fallen upon Gen. Scott, who withdrew all the regulars from Gen. Taylor's command, and who thus left him so weak-handed. These are facts, as the two letters which we publish below will demonstrate, and yet we hear the Federalists endeavoring to make the people believe that the fault, if any there is, lies at the door of Mr. Polk's administration. It will be seen from the letter of the Secretary of War, that Gen. Scott was invested with the sole guidance of the operations of the forces in Mexico—Gen. Scott's letter to Gen. Taylor shows that he also understood the matter, for he tells Gen. Taylor that he will have to take from him most of his forces. And he did take them for the operations against Vera Cruz, leaving Gen. Taylor's command composed of volunteers almost entirely. We ask our readers to give the letters a careful perusal, and see if we are not right, and if they do not nail this last Federal slander to the counter.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, 2 November 23, 1846. Sir: The President, several days since, communicated in person to you his order to repair to Mexico, to take command of the forces there assembled, and particularly to organize and set on foot an expedition to operate on the Gulf coast, if, on arriving at the theatre of action, you shall deem it to be practicable. It is not proposed to control your operations by definite limits, but to leave you, but you are left to prosecute them as your judgment, under a full view of all the circumstances, shall dictate. The work is before you, and the means provided, or to be provided for accomplishing it, is committed to you, in the full confidence that you will use them to the best advantage. The objects which it is desirable to obtain have been indicated, and it is hoped that you will have the requisite force to accomplish them. Of this you must be the judge when preparations are made, and the time for action has arrived. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War. Major General WINFIELD SCOTT, commanding the army, Washington. (Private and confidential.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1846. My DEAR GENERAL: I left Washington late in the yesterday, and expect to embark for New Orleans on the 30th inst. I shall be in that city by the 17th, and Camargo, say the 23d—in order to be within easy corresponding distance from you. It is not probable that I may be able to visit Monterey, and circumstances may prevent your coming to me. I shall much regret not having an early opportunity of felicitating you in person upon your many brilliant achievements; but we may meet somewhere in the interior of Mexico. I am not coming, my dear general, to supercede you in the immediate command on the line of operations rendered illustrious by you and your gallant army. My proposed visit is different. I may imagine it, and I wish very much that it were prudent, at this distance, to tell you all that I expect to attempt or hope to execute. I have been astonished that dispatches have been lost, and I have no special messenger at hand. Your imagination will be aided by the letters of the Secretary of War, conveyed by Mr. Armstrong, Major Graham, and Mr. McLane.

But, my dear general, I shall be obliged to take from you most of the gallant officers and men (regulars and volunteers) whom you have so long and so nobly commanded. I shall, therefore, shall, by imperious necessity—the approach of yellow fever on the Gulf coast—reduce you, for a time, to stand on the defensive. This will be infinitely painful to you, and for that reason, distressing to me. But I rely upon your patriotism to submit to the temporary sacrifice with cheerfulness. No man can afford to do so. Recent victories place you at that high eminence, and I even flatter myself that any benefit that may result to me, personally, from the unequal division of troops allotted to, will lessen the pain of your consequent inactivity. You will be aware of the recent call for nine regiments of new volunteers—including one of Texas horse. The President may soon ask for many more, and we are not without hope that Congress may add ten or twelve to the regular establishment. The day after next, April, may, by the aid of large numbers, be in the field should Mexico not earlier propose terms of accommodation; and long before the spring (March) it is probable you will be again in force to resume offensive operations.

I am writing at a late hour of the night, and more than half sick of a cold. I may dispatch another note before I embark; but from New Orleans, Point Isabel, &c., you shall hear from me officially and fully. It was not possible for me to find time to write from Washington, as I much desired. I only conceived an intention to hold myself in preparation for Mexico, on the 18th instant. Much has been done towards that end, and more remains to be executed. Your detailed report of the operations at Monterey, and reply to the Secretary's dispatch, by Lieutenant Armstrong, were both received two days after I was instructed to proceed south fully. In haste, I remain, my dear general, yours, faithfully, WINFIELD SCOTT. Major General Z. Taylor, United States army, commanding, &c., &c., &c.

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It is very important that the next Congress should be Democratic. For should the republic be the case, the Federal majority would stop at no measures to thwart and embarrass the administration in any movement, no matter how necessary for the well-being of the country. About the Senate, of course there is no doubt—of course it will be largely democratic. The House, however, is not so certain, and our friends, in those States which have yet to elect, should be earnest in their endeavors to return Republican delegations. In eighteen States elections have already been held. The number of members elected, is, we think, about 140. Of these there is a majority of 14 Federalists. Sixty members are yet to be elected, and we trust that we will not only be able to overcome this majority but to return a handsome Democratic majority. This will, in a great measure, turn upon the election in Virginia. Should she be true to her ancient faith, (and we think she will) the next House of Representatives will undoubtedly be Democratic. Her election takes place next month, and every eye will be turned upon her, anxious to witness the result. From the manner in which our own State has been Gerrymandered, we can expect to do little. Three Democrats is all we can possibly expect to elect, make what exertions we will. These we must elect at any rate.

A very daring case of fraud upon the Treasury has just been punished in the person of a young lawyer by the name of Smith, of Washington City. It seems that Smith was a young lawyer of some talents and the fairest standing, but the love of money ruined him. He forged the names of a number of persons who were entitled to draw from the Treasury dividends for Government loans. He was finally detected by Mr. Gillet, Register of the Treasury, and indicted, tried and convicted. He has been sentenced to 8 years in the Penitentiary. Served him right.

MR. POLK'S VISIT TO CHAPEL HILL.—The next commencement of our University will be a brilliant one, if rumor speaks the truth. Mr. Polk, we learn, contemplates honoring the "Hill" with his presence in June next; and Mr. Secretary Mason is to deliver an address on the occasion. We hope such may be the case.

INVESTMENT OF VERA CRUZ. In another paragraph we express the opinion that we would soon hear of this event. Our prediction is fulfilled. Vera Cruz is fully and fairly invested by our troops. From the accounts which will be found in another column, it will be seen that Gen. Scott has landed almost all his troops in fine style, and that the fall of the beleaguered city cannot be far distant. The war is now assuming a most deeply interesting aspect, and surely we have reason to be proud of the manner in which our citizen soldierly have sustained the honor of the Union. May we not reasonably expect that Mexico will soon be brought to terms? We think so—and we predict that she will be ready and anxious to treat for peace on fair terms before the 1st day of June next. We will look with intense anxiety for the intelligence from all parts of Mexico. The next event which we expect to chronicle will be the fall of the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa and Vera Cruz. We shall endeavor to keep our readers informed on all these important subjects.

ROBERTY.—On Thursday last, about 10 o'clock, P. M., Capt. Rodney, of the English Brig F. N. Vail, whilst proceeding along the wharf to his vessel was knocked down and severely wounded. His watch and some money was taken from his pocket. On Saturday suspicion rested upon a man by the name of R. A. Price, the keeper of a Sailor Tavern, and a sailor by the name of John Cowan. They were apprehended, and on their examination Cowan confessed the crime and implicated Price. Both were committed to Jail.

THE WESTERN CONTINENT. This is the title of one of the most agreeable, and indeed valuable, papers published in the Union. It is published at Baltimore on every Saturday, and for the variety and spirit of its matter is not surpassed by any literary journal in the United States. We wish it a wide circulation and a prosperous career.

COL. LOUIS D. WILSON. We have not yet been able to ascertain whether this gentleman has accepted the office of Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Infantry, which the President has conferred upon him. Should he do so, his headquarters for the present will be New Orleans, and the Regiment which he will command is to be raised in the following States:—2 companies from North Carolina, 2 from South Carolina, 2 from Missouri, 2 from Arkansas, and 2 from Texas. The Companies raised in North and South Carolina will rendezvous at Fort Moultrie, S. C.; those from Arkansas, Texas and Missouri, will repair to Point Isabel. We think that Gen. Wilson ought to accept the appointment.

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P. S.—Just as we expected—see the news. There are, says the Farmer's Gazette, 18 Cotton Factories in Georgia, with a capital of one million and a half dollars. We publish in this week's paper a very sensible article, or rather letter, under the signature of "Georgia." We think it will interest our readers; and we also think that it will do some good in arousing the public mind on the great question of Southern States' rights. We copy from the Western Continent.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

It is very important that the next Congress should be Democratic. For should the republic be the case, the Federal majority would stop at no measures to thwart and embarrass the administration in any movement, no matter how necessary for the well-being of the country. About the Senate, of course there is no doubt—of course it will be largely democratic. The House, however, is not so certain, and our friends, in those States which have yet to elect, should be earnest in their endeavors to return Republican delegations. In eighteen States elections have already been held. The number of members elected, is, we think, about 140. Of these there is a majority of 14 Federalists. Sixty members are yet to be elected, and we trust that we will not only be able to overcome this majority but to return a handsome Democratic majority. This will, in a great measure, turn upon the election in Virginia. Should she be true to her ancient faith, (and we think she will) the next House of Representatives will undoubtedly be Democratic. Her election takes place next month, and every eye will be turned upon her, anxious to witness the result. From the manner in which our own State has been Gerrymandered, we can expect to do little. Three Democrats is all we can possibly expect to elect, make what exertions we will. These we must elect at any rate.

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THE ARMY.

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 23d inst. contains the glorious intelligence that Gen. Taylor has again whipped the Mexicans. We have no time to give the details. The main facts are these: Santa Anna arrived at the head of about 16,000 troops, attacked Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista, about 6 miles the other side of Saltillo. The fighting commenced on the 22d Feb., and so continued during that and the next day; when Santa Anna retired, leaving about

4000!

Dead on the field. Gen. Taylor's loss is about 700. Gen. Taylor also made a number of prisoners, amongst them Santa Anna's Adjutant General. Gen. Taylor's official dispatches have been cut off. Santa Anna has fallen back on Agua Nueva. The account in the Picayune, from which we condense this short extra, is given by Dr. Turner, who arrived at Matamoros on the 9th inst. He says that there were 63 officers killed. Among them Gov. Yell, of Arkansas, and Lieut. Col. H. Clay, (son of Henry Clay.) There is now no fears entertained for the valley of the Rio Grande.

The above account may be relied upon. We have no time to enlarge, as we wish to send the news by the cars.

MEMORANDUM OF THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

Prepared for the Editors of the Picayune by Lieut. J. J. C. Biss, U. S. A.

Dr. Turner, U. S. A., who arrived at Matamoros on the 9th inst., from Monterey, bro't the glorious intelligence of another brilliant victory over the Mexican army. The scene of action was at Buena Vista, a hacienda about six miles west of Saltillo. The fighting commenced on the 22d of February, and ended on the 23d. Santa Anna retired to Agua Nueva, a distance of ten miles, leaving four thousand killed and wounded upon the field. Santa Anna's adjutant general and many other officers and men are prisoners. The loss on our part was seven hundred killed and wounded. Santa Anna's forces amounted to at least fifteen thousand men; that of Gen. Taylor to five thousand, almost entirely volunteers. His army is composed of Washington's, Bragg's and Thomas's batteries, one squadron of the 1st and one of the 2d Dragoons, the Arkansas and Kentucky cavalry, a brigade of Illinois and one of Indiana volunteers, the 1st Mississippi and 2d Kentucky Regiments, and one company of Texas volunteers. Dr. Turner brought a list of 63 officers killed and wounded. I left in such haste that I was unable to obtain a copy, but recollect among the killed Capt. Lincoln, Asst. Adj't. General U. S. A., Col. Yell, of the Arkansas cavalry, Captain Moore, Adj't. Vaughan, and three others (not named) of the Kentucky cavalry, Col. McKee, Lieut. Col. Clay, Capt. Willis, 2d Ohio Infantry, Col. Hardin and Major Gorman, Illinois brigade, many of the Indiana brigade, several of the Mississippi regiment, and two lieutenants of Texas volunteers. Among the wounded I remember Gen. Lane, Col. Jefferson Davis, 1st Mississippi Regiment, Capt. Stein, 1st U. S. Dragoons, Capt. Connor, Texas volunteers, Lieut. S. G. French, 2d Ohio Infantry, U. S. Artillery, Lieut. Barber, 2d Kentucky Infantry, Lieut. Corwin, 1st Mississippi Regiment, and Lieut. Whiteside, of the Indiana brigade.

The official dispatches of Gen. Taylor have been cut off. Gen. Morgan's regiment Ohio volunteers, having been reinforced by a command from Monterey, had reached that place in safety. Col. Curtis of Ohio, with one company (Capt. Hunter's) of the 2d U. S. Dragoons, his own regiment, one of Indiana volunteers, the Virginia regiment, and I think some Texas rangers, in all about 2000 men, was about to leave Camargo to attack Gen. Urrea, who is said to be about fifty miles south of that place with an army of from 4000 to 5000 men, principally rancheros. He is believed to have with him only 1500 regular troops. A great many if not all of these rancheros, as soon as they hear of the discomfiture of Santa Anna's army will disperse, and the gallant colonel will no doubt obtain the victory. This news from above proves that the various reports which had before been received of Gen. Taylor's retreat upon Monterey, and the advance of a large force to attack our depots at Brazos and at the mouth of the Rio Grande to be untrue. Of the defenses at the mouth of the river I know nothing, but have been told that they are sufficient to make a strong resistance. The fortifications at the Brazos, with the force of artillery and persons in the quartermaster's store, which can be raised as a garrison, is sufficient to drive back a command of at least 2500 or 3000 Mexicans.

The work, which may be technically termed a continued line, encloses all the quartermaster's and commissary's stores in depot. The parapet is formed of barrels of damaged commissary stores, with sand bags for the superior slope; the sand from a ditch in front, thrown up against the barrier, forms the exterior slope. The arrangement of the fort consists of four pieces of artillery—two twelve and two six-pounders, in barbette—which sweep the foot of and across their fires upon the level plain over which the enemy would be compelled to advance, and about 300 muskets to line the parapet. This was thrown up when an attack was made upon the position, having reached us from Gen. Taylor for many days, we believed him surrounded, as was reported, and gave some degree of credit to the rumor of the advance of a large force upon our depots. After waiting three or four days, anxiously expecting the approach of the enemy, we received the glorious news above—understood, of course, that the battle of Buena Vista was "no war," and when I sailed, the artillery of Fort Harney, instead of moving down the Mexicans, was peeling forth a salute in honor of old "Rough and Ready" and his gallant little army at Buena Vista.

We annex Santa Anna's own account of the actions of Buena Vista, as translated for the Tampico Sentinel. We have the original Spanish account in our possession: CAMP NEAR BUENA VISTA, Feb. 23, 1847. Excellent Sir!—After two days of battle, in which the enemy, with a force of 8,000 to 9,000 men and twenty-six pieces of artillery, lost five of his positions, three pieces of artillery, and two flags, I have determined to go back to Agua Nueva to provide myself with provisions, not having a single biscuit or a grain of rice left. Thanks to the position occupied by the enemy, he has not been completely beaten, but he left on the field about 2,000 dead. Both armies have been cut to pieces, but trophies of war will give you an idea on which side has been the advantage. We have struggled with hunger and thirst during forty hours, and if we can provide ourselves with provisions we will go again to charge the enemy. The soldiers under my command have done their duty and covered the honor of the Mexican nation with glory. The enemy has seen that neither nature's advantage, nor the rigor of the season (for it has been raining during the action) could prevent the terrible charge with the bayonet, which left him terrified.

SANTA ANNA. Valuable Diamond.—The Queen of Portugal has the most valuable Diamond of the world; supposed to be worth \$218,000,000. The Government, notwithstanding, is supposed to be poor.

On motion of Col. J. K. Hill the meeting was organized by calling Daniel C. Moore to chair, and appointing Stephen Graham, secretary. The chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to prepare some matter for the action of the meeting, viz: Col. J. K. Hill, Libias Middleton, Branch Williams, and J. P. Davis, who after retiring for a few moments reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, we, a portion of the Democratic party of the county of Duplin, regard with feelings of respect and approval the course which our late distinguished representative, the Hon. J. J. McKay of Bladen county, has pursued during the long period which he has represented us in the councils of the nation; and whereas, we are anxious and desirous that he should again represent us in the Congress of the United States: Therefore, Resolved, That we a portion of the Democracy of Duplin county, in primary meeting assembled, do hereby most unanimously re-nominate the Hon. J. J. McKay of Bladen county as our candidate to represent the seventh Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That we have viewed with entire approval and concurrence the action taken on this subject by our sister counties of New Hanover and Onslow, and we do hereby most cordially respond to said action. On motion of J. P. Davis, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal and the Fayetteville North Carolinian.

DANIEL C. MOORE, Sec'y. It is stated in the New Orleans Times that Eppey, who, it will be remembered, escaped from Petersburg, Va., where he had committed a horrid murder, has been arrested.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Corrected List of the Officers Killed and Wounded on the American side—Gen. Taylor, Col. Morgan at Monterey—Capture of U. S. Wagon by the Mexicans—Escape of a Lady, &c.

We have just received from our correspondent at Monterey, more authentic accounts of the great victory of our arms at Buena Vista, than have yet appeared, and knowing the intense anxiety of the public respecting the particulars of this bloody fight, we hasten to lay them before our readers in an Extra. On the 22d, Santa Anna began the battle by various maneuvers, attempting to outflank and terrify old Rough and Ready. On that day the battle was confined to skirmishing and cannonading, without much effect on either side. In the mean time Santa Anna had sent a large force to Taylor's rear, but our artillery opened upon them with great effect, and they were soon compelled to withdraw.

On the 23d the battle commenced in real earnest, and raged with great violence during the whole day. The Americans did not wait to be attacked, but with the most daring impetuosity charged on the enemy with loud yuzas, their officers leading them most gallantly. Gen. Taylor was everywhere in the thickest of the fight. He received a ball through his overcoat but not injured. Adj't Bliss was slightly wounded at his side. Adj't Lincoln, also of the General's staff, the intrepid young officer who so distinguished himself at Resaca de la Palma, was killed.

The battle of the 23d lasted from early morn till about 4 P. M., when Santa Anna drew off his army and retired to Agua Nueva, to wait a reinforcement. It will be remembered that Santa Anna's corps de reserve commanded by Gen. Vasquez, had been delayed in its march, and has, no doubt, joined him a few days after the battle. But in the meantime his army is starving, and most of his men are deserting. Capt. Prentiss' strong artillery company was not in the action, but had left Monterey. Gen. Taylor, with six cannon, two been 18-pounders. On the 7th March, one of the Ohio regiments also left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor. If these and Capt. Prentiss' artillery arrive in time, the General's heavy loss will be fully repaired, and he will be ready to meet Santa Anna again.

Gen. Taylor, at the last accounts, was still maintaining his position, undisturbed by the enemy. An exchange of prisoners had taken place, and "Old Rough and Ready's" promise to Col. Marshall to get back Cassius M. Clay and his party, by taking Mexican prisoners enough to exchange for them, has been fully redeemed.

Gen. Wool greatly distinguished himself in the action, and all the officers fought like heroes. After the battle, Gen. Taylor demanded of Santa Anna an unconditional surrender of his whole army, which the latter declined; but, in return, required of Gen. Taylor to surrender immediately. In answer to the reply of "Old Rough and Ready," as delivered by the gallant Lieut. Crittenden—"GEN. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS!"

Santa Anna's Adjutant-General was captured by the Americans, but was afterwards exchanged. Gen. Taylor occupied his ground on the 24th and 25th without opposition. Wm. Morgan, of the Ohio Volunteers, with a small force, cut his way through large bodies of armed Mexicans, and arrived at Marin. A detachment of three companies, under command of Col. Geddings, was sent to his aid, and the whole party are said to have arrived safely at Monterey.

A train of 100 loaded wagons (U.S.) on their way to Monterey, from Camargo, under escort of 30 volunteers, was captured by a body of Mexican cavalry a few miles beyond Marin. Three of the men made good their escape—the rest were taken prisoners. A young lady, the daughter of an American citizen living in Mexico, and returning home from New Orleans, where she has been going to school, was taken with this train, and, after having been killed by the Mexicans, she had escaped and arrived at Monterey in safety, where her misfortunes had excited the most lively sympathy. The lady's name is Miss Burns.

Col. Curtis, of the Ohio Volunteers, had started on his expedition against Urrea, who was at Aldemas, a village on the San Juan river, with an army of 4000 to 5000 men, principally rancheros. He is believed to have with him only 1500 regular troops. A great many if not all of these rancheros, as soon as they hear of the discomfiture of Santa Anna's army will disperse, and the gallant colonel will no doubt obtain the victory. This news from above proves that the various reports which had before been received of Gen. Taylor's retreat upon Monterey, and the advance of a large force to attack our depots at Brazos and at the mouth of the Rio Grande to be untrue. Of the defenses at the mouth of the river I know nothing, but have been told that they are sufficient to make a strong resistance. The fortifications at the Brazos, with the force of artillery and persons in the quartermaster's store, which can be raised as a garrison, is sufficient to drive back a command of at least 2500 or 3000 Mexicans.

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